THE SECOND PLACE.

History and Importance of the Vice Presidency.

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How Death May Affect the Dastiny of the Country.

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BEMARIBLE HISTORICAL INSTACES.

What Became of Eighteen Vice Presidents.

The History and a many recent occasions called the Country of the Country.

Electoral Vote for Vice Presidents.

The History has on many recent occasions called the Country of the Country of

are the manifest propriety and duty of naming as pure and as strong a man for the second as for the first place. It is due to the nominee for President, it is due to the people, and it is demanded for the strength-ening of the ticket. Be sure the people will scrutinize names this year as they never have before. They will require of both parties men of high and pure character nd recognized ability. There are such men now before the country, but all are after the Presidency-not one seems to think of the second office, much less night shake the two B's-Blaine and Bristow-up in a at, and draw to see which should be President and ch take the second place; but the one wno came out last would flatly refuse to run, though the Vice residency is quite good enough for either of them. And so of a score of would-be candidates in both parties; it is aut Casar aut nullus, and the Vice loney actually goes a-begging.

In order to shed new light upon this office, and in the hope of attracting attention to its great importance in nany directions, we present herewith a mass of facts concerning the men who have been Vice Presidents, the votes they received, who of them became chief executives, and other matters concerning the position and its occupants that cannot fail to be of present in-

How came this out-of-the-way day to be our political New Year? It is not generally known that the origin of this arbitrary dating of the political year and fixing it as the time for the termination of the official life of enators and Representatives and the manguration of Presidents was the fruit of accident rather than design. In the days of the Congress of the Confederation and after the adoption of the constitution by nine Statesthe requisite number to make it the organic law-that Congress made laws to provide for the organizaitself prescribed the first Monday in December as the time for the assembling of Congress, "unless that body shall by law appoint a different day;" but there is nothing in the constitution about the 4th of March as the time when Congress should end, Senators go out of office and Presidents be man-gurated. In the Twelfth amendment, adopted after an of of Congress had fixed the 4th of March, that period is referred to, but with the sole object of putting an end at that date to any struggle in the House for the three weeks for the work in case there was no election upon the first Wednesday in January as the time for choosing Presidential electors, the first Wednesday in February for the electors to meet and the first Wednesday in March as the time for putting the new goverament in operation. This action was taken September 13, 1788. It happened that the first Wednesday in March, 1789, was the 4th day of the month. Congress should have met, but did not get together until the middle of April, and Washington was not imagurated in the 4th of March, but on the 30th of April, on the neeps of old Federal Hall, in Wall street, facing Broad, in this city, where the Sub-Treasury now stands. The subsequent adherence to the 4th of March (not tie first Wednesday) has no better authority than this act of the Continental Congress, intended to be temporary and for the special purpose only of starting the regular government, which had and has perfect authority to at the beginning of its year as it sees it.

\*\*FIR PARK OF VICE PRESIDENTS.\*\*

Eighteen different men have been chosen Vice Presidents. For the first jour elections it was the practice to give that office to the one having the second largest vote, presuming that vote to be a majority of all the electors. Under this rule John Adams was chosen for both of Washington's terms, and at the third elections was made President. Jefferson served during Adams' only term, and succeeded to the higher office. After that the elections were required to specify in their ballots their preferences for President and Vice, and thenceforward, counting Burr as the last who got the office by coming second in the race, litteen men have filled the place, only a single one of whom svor reached the Presidency; that was Martin Van Buren, borne on the mighty shoulders of Old Hickory. So the Vice Presidency is not much to brag of as a point for promotion.

Of the different Vice Presidents under consideration

Presidency is not much to brag of us a point for promotion.

Of the fifteen Vice Presidents under consideration four died while in office—viz., George Clinton, who served under Jefferson and Madison; Elbridge Gerry, during Madison's first term; William R. King, elected with Pierce, was ill in Caba, sworn in by our Consulat Havana in pursuance of a special act of Congress and died the day after reaching his home in Alabama, never having entered upon the office; and lastly, Henry Wilson, the last Vice President elected.

Of the cleven left three occupied the highest office through the accident of death. President Harrison was inaugurated March 4, 1881, and died April 4—just a month alterward. John Tyler, of the firm of "Typiccance and Tyler too," became President, and easily succeeded in playing the mischief with the participle "tylerizing," meaning party apostasy, teneral Taylor took office March 4, 1889, and died in July of the next year, leaving the piace to Millard Fillmore, an easy, inefficient man, from whom nothing was expected and nothing came. The assassination of President Lincoln put a built in a thing shop, and a very lively buil at that; but the history of Andy Johnson is too well knewn to require topes were placed, and who seemed almost sure of at cast a goon chance for the succession, was taken tway.

This leaves eight Vices to be traced. The first is

set of Congress had theed the 4th of March, that period is period to the with the solid object of putting an end at that date to any strength in the House to the March work in case there was no decimal three works for the two with in case there was no decimally the people. The Congress of the Confederation by the people was not been as the control of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period of the period in the state of the period cast a goon chance for the succession, was taken loss, a goon chance for the succession, was taken loss, and a goon chance for the succession, was taken loss, and the succession of the succession. This leaves eight Vices to be traced. The first is Aaron Burr, the assassin of Hamilton, a boid, restless, scheming Tammany demagogue. But for that fatal duct there is no reason to suppose that Burr could have been kept out of Washington's clear. Daniel D. Tempkins was Goveroor of New York, a powerful Tammany brave, member of Congress, &c. He was one of the young men selected, with a hundred or more, by Tammany in the Fifth ward of this city to be a houseowner, so as to be qualified to vote when only property owners could vote for State Senators. That one house of 100 owners gave Tammany the ward and her point. Tompkins died at an advances age on Long Island. John C. Calhoun—what might have happened if Adams had died or the fiery little navai officer had put a bullet through President Jackson, is something to think of. But Jackson hved to strangle the great Vulliner, and put secession back hall a century. Next we have Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, who was broadly charged, during the canvaes of 1838, with practising miscogenation and having abused his office. He was nominated for a second term, but Kentucky whiskey was no match for hard cider, and he went down with Van Buren in the hurricane. George M. Dallas was Minister to Great Britain, and filled other honorable positions, dying at his home in Philadelphia, we believe. John C. Breckinridge went with the South—so much for him. Last of the eight is Schuyler Collax, whose political system was paralyzed by contact with the Créat Mobiler, and who is now known chiefly as a lecturer on comperance.

Court in the district where the voting takes place. That ends the dunes of the Electors.

COUNTING THE VOTES—RECTIONS BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate and House of Representatives meet on a day ixed—the act of 1792 made it the second Wednesday in February, and that, we believe, is adhered to—when the President of the Senate, occupying the Speaker's chair, opens the certificates and the votes are counted. A clear majority is necessary to an election. Should no one have a majority, then, from those having the highest—not exceeding three persons, the House shall immediately choose by ballot one to be President. But at voting on such occasion the members do not vote directly, but by States, each State having a single vote, in which case Rhode Island and Delaware have just as much weight as New York and Ohio.

How THE VIES PRESIDENT MAY ECOMS PRESIDENT. Here comes in a provision very little known. It is well understood that in case of the death, disability or removal of the President the Vice President fills the place, as Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson have done; that if the Vice President gas President fails, then the President pro tem, other should be should also the should be should like the place, as the steps in as Senator Wade did, nominally, while Andrew Johnson was before the Senate on impeachment; that in case all these officers give out the Speaker of the House must take the helm. This is not quite all. If the election of President devolves upon the House, and that body should fail to agree before noon of the 4th of March, then the Vice President decounced the House must take the helm. This is not quite all. If the election of President devolves upon the House, and that body should fail to agree before noon of the 4th of March, then the Vice President depth of the House itself expires at that time, and can babot no longer. No such case has occurred, but it is not imposible. In February, 1891, the House had to decide between Jefferson and Burr, there being a tie in the electoral vote. The contest w

made John C. Caihoun the actual President for four years.

SEPARATING THE VOTES.

The original constitution provided that electors should vote for Presiden, and Vice President without requiring them to specify thath man they sessive the other office. So it happened that a State would send in her votes for Smith and Jones for President and Vice President. But how to place them? Confusion reached its height in 1797, when 142 electors made out to cast 275 votes. By good luck or management John Adams was credited with just enough votes to elect him, and Jefferson, having the next highest, was accorded the second place, as was the custom. To remedy this coubituiness the twelfith amendment for the conclution was proposed in October, 1803, and rushed along and ratified within eleven months. This amendment requires the electors to vote separately for the two officers and so specify in the returns. Since that date there has been no difficulty in knowing the great man from his adjutant.

The summary of past elections herewith given shows some currious voting, and recalls many names now aimost lorgotten.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

At the first election Washington was chosen President, John Adams had 34, John Jay 9, Robert H. Harrison 6.

the whig party secured the elements of destruction in their Vice President, John Tyler, who had 234 voice, same as Harrison; R. M. Johnson, 48; Littleton W. Tazeweil 11, and James K. Polk, 1—an ominous one for

hon. Frankin Pierce got 254 votes and Winfield Scott 42 For Vice William R. King had 254 and William A. Graham 42

The eighteenth contest gave us James Buchanan for President, he having 173 votes to 114 votes for John C. Fremont and 8 for Fillmore. And again the vote for Vice was "regular".—John C. Breckenridge, 173; William I. Dayton, 114; Andrew Jackson Donelson, 8.

Abraham Lincoin was the fourteenth President, chosen at the nineteenth quadrennial election. While he did not have a majority of the people's votes he had 180 of the 303 electoral votes; Breckinridge had 72, John Bell, 39, and the "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas, 12 For Vice Hanniba Hamlin, 180; Joseph Lane, 72; Edward Everett, 39; Herschel V. Johnson, 12 Lincoin was re-elected before the close of the war by popular acclaim, having 212 to 21 for George B. McCleilan. For Vice (and President to be, through foul assassination) the republicans got Andrew Johnson 212 votes—same as Lincoln's—while the 21 democrats went for George R. Pendleton.

In 1856 General Grant had 214 of the electoral votes and Horatio Seymour 80. For Vice Schuyler Coltax had the same as Grant and Francis P. Blate, it, the

and Horatio Seymour 80. For Vice Schuyler Collax had the same as Grant, and Francis P. Blair, Jr., the

same as Seymour.

At the last election Gengral Grant had 300 out of the 256 votes—the first full vote since 1890. The death of Horace Greeley, in November, 1872, a few days before the meeting of the electoral colleges, demoralized the democrats, and their voting was informal and scattering. They gave Thomas A. Hendricks 42; B. Gratz Brown, then candidate for Vice President, 18, and 6 were scattered.

## A PATRIARCH'S PERIL.

COOPER'S CANDIDACY AND CHANCE-A SPLIT AT ST. LOUIS ASSURES A SOFT SUCCESS-GOVIR-NOR ALLEN INDORSED AND PRAYED FOR-DAVIS UNKNOWN AND BANKS UNCERTAIN-NO HOPE IN THE REPUBLICANS-TILDEN WEAK IN ESSENTIALS -A TALK WITH A POSSIBLE PRESIDENT.

"With a split at St. Louis," said our venerable fellow citizen, Mr. Peter Cooper, as he rearranged his airorously-"with a split at St. Louis and the election of President thrown into the House of Representatives, I regard my possible selection as President of the United States with positive alarm. And yet," continued the aged patriot, as a mild zephyr from the southwest wind gently lifted his silver locks and brushed them out upon his shoulder-"and yet I am ready for the sacrifice. It's hard to give up the comforts and conveniences of a home in exchange for the respond to the call of my country. For her sake I am ready to give up life itself. So probable is the success

that I am most anxious, if I can retire with honor, to have Governor William Allen, of Ohio, substituted in my place. The people don't know that man enough. In the early days, when these principles were but little understood, Bill Allen was firm and uncompromising. He was able, bold, clear, defiant, enlightened, farseeing and thoroughly well informed on this great subject of finance—so little comprehended, even now, by many who write and talk with most pretence. The Herald of to-day gives the world a good idea of Governor Allen. It could not be improved on. At dinner to-day Judge Proctor Knott, of the House of Representatives, said he knew Governor Alien well, and that he is one of the ablest and purest of men. All accounts agree in representing him as a singularly able man, with foresight, good sound judgment, and practical. Allen is a man of tremendous nerve. He is firmness personified, and if he were President the people would understand that they had a man at the heim with a will of he own and

**Кироктик**—You appear CONFIDENT OF A SPLIT at St. Louis?

Mr. Coorne-Yes, sir, I do. We can hope for noth ing from the republicans. They are joined to their idols. Hard money is their god, and an absurd divinity it is, to be sure. I wonder if they ever read Ben Frank lin. Ben was a great man in his way. And how admirably he put this very matter years and years ago. He said:—"Gold and silver are not int insically of equal value with iron. Their value rests chiefly in the estination they happen to be in among the generality of nations. Any other weil founded credit is as much an equivalent as gold and silver. Paper money, well founded, has great advantages over gold and silver, and not likely to have its volume reduced by demands for exportation. On the whole, no method has hitherto been formed to establish a medium of trade equal in all its advantages to bills of credit made a general wisdom in this. They have found a convenient war cry, and will doubtless hold to it. So I place them entirely one side. They will nominate their candidate distinctively as a hard money man. For him the hard

distinctively as a hard money man. For him the hard money republicans will vote, of course. If there shall be at the same time an unobjectionable soft money man in the field for whom would the soft money republican be most likely to vote in this crisis? And THIS IS A CRISE.

It is a crisis which may went make a patriot tremble. We are drifting to bankrupicy, thence to starvation and there to revolution. Revolution in this country means much more than it can in any other Our people showed by their terrible energy in the rebellion that their figuring was work, not play. There are elements in our composition which make war most borrible and would give to revolution a character it has never known elsewhere. We are so badly mortgaged now that if sold we could not half pay our debts. Our people are starving and worse is yet to come. And that "worse," what is if God knows it is only at such a time and in such a crisis that I would consent to give up my life to what I lear is now, in the near future, a call to Washington.

REPORTER—Then you expect the hard money delegats will

Mr. COOPER—I do I do. Mr. Thiene is a good man,

future, a call to Washington.

REPORTER—Then you expect the hard money delegates will

Mr. Cooper—I do I do. Mr. Tiden is a good man, but he is lacking in essential elements for success in this contest. First, he has no war record. Now, no democrat need hope to be elected who has no war record. The North will insist on it, for obvious reasons. The South are wise enough to demand it, for they are anxious to do away with ill-feeling between the sections and to resume pleasant associations. The republicans expect to make a great handle of the anti-rebel feeling in the canvass, and the South naturally desires to avoid just that point. Now Mr. Tilden wasn't heard of during the war except, as I told him, when he made a report which put the rebels in a much texter light than they were before. Second, he isn't known enough outside of New York to make his name a rower with the masses. For instance, he did good service in the demolition of the

TWEED RING;

but we all know, and, if he were nominated, the country would know, he came in at the eleventh hour. The Chizens' Association had done the work, and if Sands had not been captured by the Ring after they found out his weak spot the overthrow would have come long before it did. Why, we paid Sands \$10.000 a year for soven years, but when we undertook to raise that loan for Tweed and Sweeny and the lot of cem I went to him and demanded his resignation on the spot. Young Daly, afterward made a judge, came in and joined with me in the demand, and we got it then and there. The treason of Sands put back the victory, and Mr. Tilden came into him in time to join the hurrah and get his reward. He will be a weak candidate. The soft money men won't accept him. The three tickets will go before the people. There'll be no choica. And then I see, with dread and apprehension, that, as General Butter said in the Reporter. The resident and \$50,000 a year isn't a very the House. I much of a sacrifice either, is it? Peter Cooper President and \$50,000 a year isn't a very

and yet, if Heaven with it so, I am ready to be sacrificed.

REPORTER—Not much of a sacrifice either, is it?
Peter Cooper President and \$50,000 a year isn't a very awint fate.

Mr. Cooper—Well, Mr. Allen is twenty years younger than I am. As for the \$50,000, it should give it away or turn it over to the Cooper Union perhaps.

REPORTER—Age the sirikers after you much?

Mr. Cooper—Folerably, or rather intolerably. I get letters and applications from everywhere and everybody. A great many

NEWSPAPERS WANT RELP
in carrying on the great principles of soft money

Newspapers want filter
in carrying on the great principles of soft money
doctribes. They are maint, from the West but some
are nearer home. It's a remarkable tast, but there isn't
a newspaper in New York that advocates our cause.
The Herald is always very confecus in printing facts
and news about us and our progress. I don't intend
to send these applicants any money but I send all
of them my pamphious and our documents for their
comfort and instruction. I got letters from all sections of the country giving information about organizations and be ore long demonstrations will be made.

THE LABOR UNIONS
are taking an active interest in the matter. The

recourse to that absorbity. The isboring men of the ecountry seem to have confidence in me as one of themselves, and that may make it difficult and inexpedient to substitute Governor Allen for me, but I fervently hope and pray to effect that end. I see by the Herato that Ben Butier suggests the name of Davis and Banks as a good soft money ticket. I don't know Davis, and Banks was not pronounced enough, I think. No, my cry is still for Allen. While pointedans are pottering about place and so-called statesmen are dickering for office the nation staggers on toward bankruptcy. National bankruptcy and universal bankruptcy are as certain as fate, unless some unforescen fortune turns the tide of events. And what has caused it all? When we look into the history of the past for the real cause of these periodical panes that have brought financial ruin on so many of our people we find that on all those occasions, as in the present paralyzed condition of the trade and commerce of the country, the main difficulty has originated in the unfortunate financial policy adopted by the general government. A poncy that is producing for our people what the policy of the British government has brought about for the people of that country, where the real estate of the whole of England has, in a comparatively short period, been transferred from 165,000 of the past, to 30,000 landowners of the present. And this where the most rapid increase of wealth perhaps in the world is also attended with the worst and most unequal distribution, and where, instead of a diused happiness and universal prosperity, the rich grow richer and the poor poorer by constant vacillations in the measures of value. Our own government, instead of taking the whole subject of money and currency entirely in its hands, as provided for by the constitution, allowed, for a time, local banks to multiply and continue until their notes, which were promises to pay specie on demand, became mere delusions, and the best informed and most prudent merchant found it impossible to d

no longer needed.

REPORTER And if you as the soft money candidate should be elected, you would do your best to make legal tenders the

PERMANENT CURRENCY of the country, the volume of which should not be in-creased nor diminished, except as per capila, with the population of the country?

Mr. Cooras.—Precisely so, And the very first result would be a restoration of confidence, without which it is impossible to barter or trade. And then the tide of immigration would begin again, because we could offer a better reward for labor. As it is, no one comes and many go away.

a better reward for labor. As it is, no one comes and many go away.

Reporten—Il Governor Allen is not acceptable to the Convention, or if being acceptable would not accept the nomination, you will continue a candidate?

Mr. Cooren—Yes, sir. I have not sought it. It is fraught with annoyance and distasteful prominence, but I shall stand. I diaresay the papers and the politicians will abuse and defame me—not truthfully, but inlaely—but I owe a duty to my country, and, although it may cost me my life, I am ready to meet the emersioney.

gency.

LABOK DELEGATES
will attend the St. Louis Convention with monster petitions signed by thousands and tens of thousands of
names, and all the customary machinery will, of course,
be put in motion. It will be a time of excitement and
turmoil, and the end will be a non election. Then the
House will meet, and the soft money candidate will be
chosen.

CHOSEN.

REPORTEX.—And his name is P. Cooper?

Mr. COOPER.—Dear me, I fear so! God knows I pray against it. I carnestly pray for Governor Allen, but if it must be Cooper, Cooper is prepared!

THE GOSPEL TENT.

OPENING OF A MEMORIAL PAVILION FOR SUM-MER REVIVAL SERVICES.

Last night was the opening night of the mammoth Gospel Tent in Thirty-fourth street, west of Sixth avenue. This tent is to be used during the summer months for religious services. Long boiore eight o clock every seat in the pavilion was filled and crowds of people had to return home for want of room. The spectacle reminded one of the Moody and Sankey revivals at the minded one of the Moody and Sankey revivals at the Hippodrome last winter, although the tent has much less accommodation than the former place. The enterprise was undertaken by the members of the Church of the Holy Trinty, at Madison avenue and Forty-second street; and it is intended to afford opportunity for worship to all who will come, be they resident or stranger in the city. Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Trug conducted the services last night, and Mr. Theodore E. Perkins led the gainging. Many prominent clergymen in the city have signified their intention of assisting Dr. Tyng, and it is reported that Mr. Moody will return hither for temporary service before the close of the season.

At eight o'clock last evening when the services opened there were about 2,000 people present, and the choir numbering eighty persons, male and female, burst forth with that well known hynn, "Hold the Fort," the whole assemblage joining with one accord. After the singing of the hymn Rev. Dr. Chapin edivered a short but effective prayer, and then Rev. Dr. Tyng delivered the sermon. His text was from Exodus, Xi, Xi—"Then a cloud covered the tent of the congregation, and the

Type desivered the serimon. His text was from Exodus, xi., 34—"Then a cloud covered the tent of the congregation, and the GLOND FILLED THE TABERNACLE."

He said:—Into this tent spoken of in the Scripture, which was a symbol, the copile never went. Only the priests who performed the sacrifice entered it. It was looked on as the dwelling place of God and was at tended with peculiar reverence. In this day, however, of Gospel liberty, all old tokens and symbols have passed away, the temple is wide open and the people are the priests. This tent we are in to-night is a memoria; that was a type. When the Lord Jesus Christ came in the fulness of time every church building or tent became the sign of Christ, in Washington, in the Patent Office, are a number of little models—promises of what is to come, symbols of what is to be. The types have passed away and the substance now remains. The tabernacle was a type looking forward; this looks back to the work of Christ. In the eighth chapter of Hebrews, second verse, we read of the

mans. The tabernacle was a type looking forward; this looks back to the work of Christ. In the eighth chapter of Hebrews, second verse, we read of the true tabernacle which God pitched, not man; and in the eighth chapter of Revelation we read of the old tabernacie. God being our teacher, it was intended as an early prophet tending toward Christ. When the chidren of Israel were released from bondage and were trying to find a shelter. God appeared to them in a pillar of fire. This was the cloud that concealed the sun by day and at night was told that concealed the sun by day and at night was told the time that the tabernacle was to be reared, and when it inted up that the bidding of that cloud, the sign and symbol of Divine Providence—God going before and protecting them. The providence of God has gone before us, my beloved brethren, and protected us, and let us atways avail curselves of this opportunity of coming nearer and nearer to Him, for now is the acceptable time.

The reverend gentleman concluded by saying that service would be continued without intermission every Sunday during the hot season and as often during the week as possible, and by calling on all of any and every denomination, to come and praise God under the memorial tent.

Alter the singing of the bymn, "The Great Physician

denomination, to come and praise God under the mem-orial tent.

After the singing of the hymn, "The Great Physician now is near," Rev. Dr. Chapin offered prayer. A large part of the congregation then left, but the greater part remained for a prayer meeting, which lasted half an hour.

LADY RADCLIFFE AND ARTHUR ORTON

THE TICHBORNE CONVICT CHARGES PERJURY AGAINST "CUSSIN KATE."

[From the London Telegraph, June 1.]

Just before the rising of the Westminster Police Court yesterday Mr. E. Kimber, solicitor, made an ap-plication to Mr. Woolrych for a summons against Dame Katharino Mary Elizabeth Radeliffe (Lady Radeliffe, the Kate Doughty of the famous trial) for willul and corrupt perjury, masmuch as that "she did laisely, wilfully and corruptly swear in the Court of Queen's

wilfully and corraptly swear in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 23d of June, 1873, in a trial et bar of 'Regina vs. Castro, alias Orton, alias Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichtorne, Bart.' that she had never ridden or walked out in the grounds of Tichtorne House with Sir Roger Charles Doughty Hotborne alone, and that she aid ways had a servant with her; and also, on the 25th of June, that she had corruptly sworn, before the same cruit, on the same trial, that she had never been at the Lovers' Seas alone with the sand Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne.' He had several witnesses in support of his application and proposed to examine them.

Mr. Woolrych said he could not hear them. He should require written informations in the ordinary way, and then he would entertain the subject.

Mr. H. B. Harding, sceretary of the Casef Central Committee of the Fichborne Release Association (the president of which is Mr. Anthony John Wright Biddulph, begged to be allowed to say a few words on the matter.

Mr. Kimber objected to his being heard. He (4r.

dulph), begged to be allowed to say a few words on the matter.

Mr. Kimber objected to his being heard. He (Mr. Kimber) was the representative of Lady Tichborne, and she was the only party aggreeved.

Mr. Woolrych observed that he would listen to what Mr. Harding had to say.

Mr. Harding said the application was being made against the express wish of the claimant and his friends, and it was made solely at the instance of Mr. Kimber, who had been following Dr. Kenesiy about the country and making a great noise.

Mr. Kimber protested against this interruption. He objected to that court being made the medium of any aspersions upon him.

Mr. Harding said he represented Mr. Anthony Biddulph.

Mr. Harding said he represented Mr. Anthony Biddulph.

Mr. Kimber, remarking that he was not a professional man, objected to his being heard.

Mr. Woolrych maked Mr. Harding what position he cocupied in the matter.

Mr. Harding replied that he was merely asking the Court not to entertain the application as vexations.

Mr. Woolrych rejoined that he could not hear him. If the applicant would make the informations in writing in the ordinary way, he would look over them and so if there were grounds for issuing process.

Mr. Harding said he was sorry that he had no locus stands, but he begged the magnirate to read the letter he held in his hand, addressed to a member of Parinment. The letter was as follows:

Mr. Biddulph, which in some respects is a reply to yours. From what I have heard this meralias I sm satisfied

that the more I am determined to prosecute Lady Radeliffs the more likely is Sir R. T. to come out, even without taking proceedings. Let it be known, therefore, as widely as peasing that, come what may, that is my fixed determination. I will be responsible for the consequences. I know I am supported by the vast undority of my tellow-countrymen, of whom upon this very question. I have had now so mean experience. You may tell this to the Home of Commons. The only thing that will along me will be the man's liberation, and that is easy. I am sure your mod feetings are being worked on. I am fully prepared to give the country a dose of law and justice it has not had for some time, and it a leach hypocritical society a lesson in sincerity. Yours faithfully.

Mr. Harding added that that was the mouve that

Mr. Harding added that that was the mouve that

Mr. Harding added that that was the mouve that influenced the proceedings.

Mr. Woolrych said he could not look at it at present.

Mr. Kimber then came into court with four persons, named Caroline Skeats, Charles Guy, Sr.; William Hill and Charles Guy, Jr., who had all put their marks being unable to write) to the statements bearing og the charges made by Mr. Kimber. Upon Charles Guy, Jr., coling asked whether his information was true and that was his mark, he replied, "Yes; and a hundred times running."

running."
Mr. Kimber said he would leave the files of the Daily
Telegraph bearing on the case for the guilance of the

pleased.

Mr. Kimber then asked for a summons to the Solicitor on the Treasury to produce the snorthand notes. He had been to the Treasury and there was no obstacle, but he would rather have a summons.

Mr. Woolrych decided that the application was prenature, adding that he would look over the infermations to see whether they justified him in issuing any process, and then it would be a matter for luture conservation. The parties then left the court.

THE EASTERN OUESTION.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY-AN IMPERIAL NEST-EGG-ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD-MOB LAW IN TURKEY-ABDICATION OF ABDUL-AZIZ-RISE OF A NEW OTTOMAN EM-PIRE-A CALIPH OF BAGDAD-PROSPECTS OF THE MOHAMMEDAN TURKS,

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30, 1876. What is called the Eastern question is now compli-cated by a dynastic question, which has arrived at a very serious aspect.

the present Sultan of Turkey, styled Refuge of the World and Shadow of God, thirty-second Soldan of the race of Osman, has nover passed for a man of even or-dinary intelligence. His Majesty has the appearance and nany of the qualities of a brewer's drayman. He is heavy breeched, round shouldered, slow of thought and of foot and he takes his drink surfily. But he is an Ori-ental, and all Orientals are more or less wily. Both the present Sultan and his predecessor, Abdui-Medjid, of happy memory, who resembled nothing on earth so much as a hairdresser's block in a shop window, therefore agreed in this particular, that they fully understood the prudence of laying up a nest-egg for their

private use in case of emergency.

In the year 1850-51 it already appeared probable that ultan Abdul-Medjid would be the last of his race who would have a chance of reigning at Constantinople. Prince Mentchikoff told His Highness (he was not an imperor then; very frankly that he had better look out for a comfortable hotel at St. Petersburg and end his days there as a pensioner of Russia. Lord Palmernon kept the poor, feeble creature on his throne, and he was in due time succeeded by his brother, Abdul-Aziz, now in the same predicament as the abject creature who died of dissipation and stimulants some years ago. The late Sultan is said to have hidden away out \$10,000,000. No one ever knew what became of it after his death. The present Sultan is said to have a secret hourd amounting to about

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. but it is variously estimated, some persons putting it as low as \$40,000,000. Perhaps it is something less than the former sum and more than the latter; and, whatever may be its precise amount, no one can doubt that the Sultans both showed a wise discretion in providing for a rainy day. But they should have held their tongues about their savings, for the Softas having now got wind of them have insisted that His Majesty shall at once deposit \$25,000,000 in the public treasury and reduce his civil list to \$5,000,000 annually. They have means of enforcing these hard demands, and the upshot of the usiness is that absolute power may now be said to have ceased in Turkey.

taken its place, and it means that the world is now probably witnessing the last act of that magnificent historical spectacle which began with Othman and Payazid. It is an anachronism for a Mohammedan prince to rule by help of only 3,000,000 of his co-religionists over some 18,000,000 or 20,000.000 Christians, and it is high time that such a scandal were put a stop to for the sake of poetical justice. Whether the Christians will be any the better for a change of masters is quite another question. The enforced

and the despoiling him of the hoard which he has in cautiously bragged about will not put an end to the Eastern question. It will only bring it forward in another and more urgent form. It has been seen over and over again, by the emigration from Algeria, Tartary and Caucasus, that Mohammedans will not submit to Christian rule if they can help it, and from the hour that the mosque of St. Sophia is again turned will go back to the Asian deserts and mountains from which they came to the conquest of nearly half Europe our or five centuries ago.

Another and more powerful Ottoman dominion will then probably be founded at Bagdad, and if the Caliphate, of which it is rumored that the present Sultan is to be deprived, gets into the hands of some redhanded chief of Koordistan or Arabia, we may yet have unexpected news of the Osmanlis. THE MUSSULMANS IN ASIA.

It is not likely that clouds of undisciplined horsemen can ever again overshadow Europe as they did in the Middle Ages, for they stand no chance against dis-ciplined armies, as was proved at Mohumrah; still there are elements in the East for the formation of an Empire as vast as that of Darius. It is not unlikely that the motley populations of Persia, Cabool, Candahar, Afghanistan, Syria, and the fugitives driven out of Khokand and Bokbara might all be united into one nation by a resolute soldier of the type of Genghis Khan or Timur-lenk, and the numbers of such a people might be still further swelled by the malcontent Mus-suimans of British India. The question only remains to answer whether a Moslem conqueror is likely to start up in the present century. The Indian mutury revealed several Asiatics of iron will and clear sequence of ideas. It was long doubtful if the name of Nana Sahib would go down to history as the menster of de-pravity he will assuredly be called by British writers,

Sahib would go down to history as the monster of depravity he will assuredly be called by British writers, or as the liberator of India, a title which would have been certainly given to him by all the poets of Asia had he beaten Lawrence, Havelock and Clyde. It is true that no Mussiman has acquired pre-eminent military distinction in this generation; but it is at least equally true that no Mussiman has acquired pre-eminent military distinction in this generation; but it is at least equally true that no Mussiman has had a fair chance of handing troops by the only method he anderstands. All the high commands in the Turkish army and navy have been given to Christians. Slade and Hobert and Boriase have led the fleets of Turkey; Omer Pacha, Bern and Lakeman have led her armics.

\*\*THE SCRITAN AND THE SWORD.\*\*

Moreover, there has of late years been mirroduced into Europeau wariare a rose-water style of lighting which is not at all in accordance with the conquering traditions of the Osmanii. The businer of the Caiph was carried triumph intly to the wails of Vienna and to the plains of Tours. The most warlike of the Christian races were unable to beat back the onset of the warriors of the Crescate, and even the battle axes of the Crusaders were no match for the cimeters of these terroile Paynims. But the Turks have never scuide war from the Prussian point of view as one of the fine arts, and their mode of conducting it differs maternally from the doctrines put forth by the Convention of Geneva and the Congess of Brussels. Eastern warfare is not only self-supporting, but it is ferce and ruthless to a degree not yet imagined by newsper correspondents who have never seen victorious Assaites. Perhaps the dethroucment of the present Sulnan and the distribution of his hoard among the conspirators instrumental in his downfall may be merely the prelude to a new acid strange series of historical events such as are at present contemplated retther by amateur diplomatists nor irritated boudholders.

\*\*THE GOOD TEMPLARS' SPLIT.\*\*

THE GOOD TEMPLARS' SPLIT. THE QUESTION OF THE NEGRO LIRELY TO LA

VIDE THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ORGANIZA-The London correspondent (June 1) of the Westers

(England) Marning News, is responsible for the follow

IngreThere is likely to be a very considerable split among the Good Templara. Brother Malins has telegraphed from the United States that after along discussion heat at Louisville, Ky, last week, the Grand Louge has rejused to accede to the demand of the British representatives that negroes should be admitted. There was too great a preponderance of Southern votes for the demand to be granted. The result is that the representatives of equality have withdrawn and constituted a Provisional International Supreme Court to superseize the Right Worshippid Grand Lodge. Some of the Canadian Grand Lodges have followed to example of our fellow-countrymen, and the authorities of the new international body are arranging for the constitution of a number of negro lodges into a Grand Lodge.

### LONDON GOSSIP.

MME. NILSSON'S CONCERT IN AID OF A GREAT MÉTROPOLITAN CHARITY - MUDICAL MATTERS-AN AID TO SURGICAL SCIENCE-A GRAND COM-TEST IN COSTUME; ENGLISH TASTE IN DRESS-CONFESSION OF A CLEVER DEAMATIO CRITIC-THE PICTURE OF THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

That art oftener helps science than science helps art was again exemplified last week by the great success o Mme. Christine Nilsson's concert for the benefit of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, of which the Prince patrons. Being a patient of br. Moreli Mackenzie Mme. Nilsson inturally became interested in an instiand influence, and as surely as May comes round surely does the Swedish prima donna enlist the services of great artists in behalf of her benevolent enterprise. Established in 1863 the throat bospital has since then received 1,307 poor persons into its wards, and has attended 45,000 outside patients. Beginning mainly as a small dispensary the hospital quickly developed and became the pattern on which similar institutions have been established, affording the means by which men already engaged in practice may be rendered familias with all the latest improvements in that department of medicine or surgery to which it is devoted. Entirely free to the necessious poor it rightly exacts a slight monthly payment, graduated according to means, from such as are not destitute. A worthier institution can hardly be imagined or a more hard-working com. mittee. Thanks to their efforts, \$45,000 have alr been raised for the purpose of erecting a new building obtained \$5,000 from Mme, Nilsson's concert it hoped that a grand dinner, presided over by Lord Cowper, to be given next mouth at St. James' Hall, will realize the deficit. Who in New York is doing as much for the infant hospital, founded on similar prin. ciples, by one of Dr. Mackenzie's followers?

THE PHYSICIAN. at the head of his profession, with a worldwide repuerable graybeard, and American physicians who visit him in London are greatly surprised to be greeted by a handsome dark haired man of forty-two. Combining the persistency of a Scotchman with the tact of a Frenchman and the dash of a Yankee Dr. Mackenzie contrives to get more work out of himself and his as sistants than any Englishman I know of. Being per-sonally sympathetic he makes irlends of all his patents-that is all who are worth having as friends consequently he is making a great fortune as well as great fame, and no one grudges him either. Much of his success is due to his skill in the use of the kryngo-

THE INVENTOR

And do you know who invented this simple and most beneficent instrument? The great maestro di canto, Manuele Garcia, brother of the famous Malibran and of Mme, Viariot, Years ago this universally elever man determined to make a prolound study of the larynx, in order to teach singing scientifically, and the first necessity, of course, was to be able to see the throat under all conditions. Frustrated in the beginning by the absence of any reflecting instrument, he betinought was ather to the deed. His little invention not only aded him to master his subject, but, under the grander name of laryngoscope, it has been of incidulable benefit to mankind. Fortunes have been made by its use, while, as usual, the inventor has not even reaped the barren reward of gratitude. Keenly alive to this lajustice Dr. Morell Mackenzie has started the idea of a testimonial to a benefactor, but as yet it has not taken substantial form. Dr. Louis Elsberg has agitated a similar testimonial in New York, with what success I do not know. Manuele Garcia is a wonderfully active man of seventy, whose keen black eye has all the are of youth, and whose vivacious mind is a delight to every one with whom he comes in coolact. As a teacher he has no superior, and as a companion he has lew equals. Such old age makes youth insipid.

Anise we equals. Such old age makes youth insipid. Anise and all the are of youth, and whose vivacious mind is a delight to every one with whom he comes in coolact, as a teacher he has no superior, and as a companion he has lew equals. Such old age makes youth insipid. Anise equals are successed and produced prolicity, as in France and Germany, so that the medical the Medical Examiner, and its object is reform. Among other matters which this welcome publication takes to heart is a compulsory State examination for all practitioners, which examination shall be so searching that only those who have the requisite knowledge and Germany, so that the medical public may judge of the fairness, temper and capacity of the examinatio

bear on it many times, and that is, why this lovely island, distant but ten hours from France, should have so little taste in dress? If we Americans lived next door to Paris, we'd take the very tongues out of our neighbors and talk better French than the artists of the Theatre Français. And when it came to dressing! We'd put Worth and Hentensiar, and Faust and Beer, and everybody else to the blush. Englishmen dress admirably; but there seems to be something in this climate which obluscates the female eye. I have been more than usually impressed by the fact, since seeing a "great cestume contest and exhibition" at the Alexandra Palace, at which the London costumers competed. Out of 146 dresses, including promenade, reception, dinner, ball, wedding, morning, deep mourning and yachting toletes—ranging from \$10 to \$156—there was bardly one for which I'd have been grateful as a gift. The materials were often beautiful, but the style set my teeth on edge. Yet the names of these costumes were very grand. There were the "Princess Mary," the "Jane Grey," the "Eve," as though our original mother had ever worn a sitk and wool broche, price \$50; the "Dagmar," the "Beatrice," "England's Queen," drab royal Spanish Court alpaca, gros grain and cafe as lait, "Queen of India," brown silk; "Queen of the Hills," travelling dress, and 136 more, equally imposing. The white satin wedding costumes were particularly sheloous. At best, white satin is a trial to the fairest, softest face, and when it is put together a Panglaise, it is as hard in its effect as washing boards. If any woman contemplating matrimony meditates committing herself to white satin let her pause. Creamy white sidk is influtely preturer.

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# THE MITCHEL FUND.

The Board of Trustees of the Mitchel Memorial Fund have finished their labors, and presented to Mrs. John Mitchel a check for \$9,331 44, the total amount collected. The secretary of the board, Mr. John Mullally, wrote a handsome aute to Mrs. Mitchel, informing her edgment a very pretty note, from which we quote the following passages :-

"Let me assure my country people that I' know too well the grateful recognition over accorded by them to those who, however hambly, have at any time attempted to forward the national independence and prosperity of Ireland to need any such proof as this that they continue true to their best instincts. However, as it was thought proper to give the festimonial its present shape, I would have considered it an ungracious act on my part to have interposed any objection."

# CONCERT FOR A NEW HOSPITAL

The project of establishing a hospital for chronic The project of establishing a hospital for chronic diseases begins to take definite snape. The prime mover is Dr. Henry A. Hartt, and he has the indorsement of more than 800 physicians of this city. This evening, at Corkering Halt, there will be given a grand concert in aid of the project. Among the artists will be Miss Thursby, Mr. G. Gottschalk, Sedor Joseph White, violinist; Mr. W. F. Williams on the organ, Mr. George W. Colby at the piano, Mr. Apromana, the renowned harp player; the Young Apolic Club as chorus and many other distinguished performers. The programme is remarkably interesting and will doubtiess insure a crowded house.